

INQUIRY IS POSTPONED EFFECT OF JUDGE WILSON'S DEATH ON THE SCHLEY CASE.

Proceedings Had Been Under Way Only a Few Minutes When the Announcement Was Made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Schley court of inquiry was brought to a sudden termination for the day 15 minutes after convening this morning by the announcement of the death of Judge Wilson, senior counsel for Admiral Schley.

Admiral Dewey said: "I have to announce that, owing to the death of Judge Wilson, of counsel, the court will adjourn for today until tomorrow morning."

Mr. Raynor said that so far as he could now see the counsel for Admiral Schley would be able to proceed tomorrow, but he added that there would be a desire to attend the funeral when it occurred.

The report first reached Mr. Raynor in the shape of a rumor a minute or two after 10 o'clock. Mr. A. S. Clark, of the Texas, the third witness, had been called on the stand. Captain Parker and Mr. Teague, of Admiral Schley's counsel, immediately went to the telephone. They returned in a few moments, saying that the report had been confirmed.

All the members of the court, including counsel for the government and Admiral Schley, expressed the utmost surprise and sorrow over the news, while Admiral Schley himself said:

"The news is so shocking that I cannot trust myself to give expression to my estimate of the man. I can only say that I have lost not only a clear-headed and brilliant counsel, but also a dear and much-loved friend. I am shocked beyond measure at the news, and I am myself unable to accept the report."

It was announced at the courtroom that Judge Wilson's death had occurred at 10:05 A. M. at the Shoreham Hotel, and that it had been due to acute indigestion and kidney affection.

The proceedings of the court were rendered very brief by the death of Judge Wilson's death. Commissioners Bates and Schroeder were recalled to listen to the reading of the official report of their testimony as given yesterday, and First Class Machinist, of the port engine of the Texas, on the day of the battle of Santiago, had just taken the stand when the announcement of the death of Judge Wilson was received.

"Are you positive that the quantity of coal reported on hand May 26 was correct?" "Yes, sir, as nearly as anybody can be positive. There was no accurate means of weighing what we weighed, and generally there was no absolute accuracy in the weighing coal is weighed on board ship. All naval officers know that an accurate account is kept to the best of our ability, and it is generally a good estimate. It is weighed out in the same way."

"Was the machinery of the Texas in efficient condition on May 27?" "I should say by recollection, yes."

Judge Advocate—It is the day of the bombardment of the Colon that is referred to by the Commander. There was nothing the matter with the engines as I remember. On that day we were off coaling. It had been the intention of the court to call Admiral Coston, Captain Wise and others connected with the Government scout ships immediately after the discharge of Machinist Claxton.

Admiral Dewey said he did not think the proceedings of the court would be interfered with greatly by Judge Wilson's death. There would be, he added, another adjournment on account of the funeral, but beyond that he did not anticipate there would be further cessation of the proceedings.

"Judge Wilson's death," he added, "is a severe loss to the community at large, but especially to the court at this time. His amiability, conservatism and long experience in public affairs rendered his presence here most acceptable. Personally, too, I have suffered a severe bereavement in his death. We have been friends for 25 years, and I had a right to love and to be loved by him. He was a man of many excellent qualities of head and heart."

The members of the court lingered about the courtroom after adjournment, and many visitors retained their seats for a long time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Rear-Admiral Sampson questioned Judge Fort Ham Hitt, said he did not know whether he would be a witness at the Schley investigation, but that he would go, if summoned. The Admiral said the case was much improved. Lieutenant Scott, with whom he is staying, said the Admiral would remain at the fort for an indefinite period.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—George W. Bowman, a wealthy mine owner, has agreed to give to the People's Church of America \$100,000 of the earnings of his mines in the Province of Ontario, who has just returned from a month's trip to England, has concluded arrangements for a scheme of assisting immigration. The deal is made with the Elder Dempster Company and will, it is understood, come into effect next Spring. The plan will first

IS GUILTY OF MURDER

had the profoundest respect for President McKinley. I watched him in Congress and during his long public career, and he was one of the noblest men God ever made. His policy we care nothing about, but it always met with my profoundest respect. His death was the saddest blow to me that has occurred in many years.

AN ANARCHIST'S STORY.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—The Post-Dispatch today says: Edward Saffig, arrested Monday afternoon, suspected of larceny, told Chief of Detectives Desmond today that he was one of the three men who conspired to assassinate President McKinley at Buffalo September 6, and that he, Saffig, led around Czolgosz's hand the handkerchief that concealed the weapon with which he shot the President.

Chief Desmond, who talked all this morning to Saffig, is convinced that Saffig is telling a straight story. Chief Desmond said that he will hold Saffig subject to the Federal authorities.

A waiter named Pettit, who is employed at the Market street where Saffig boarded, told the Post-Dispatch that Saffig was in St. Louis on the day President McKinley was shot, and that he was among the crowd that saw the bulletins of the tragedy in front of newspaper offices. He added that Saffig was a seker after notoriety.

Saffig was arrested Monday afternoon on suspicion of having stolen articles valued at \$4 from a department store at Broadway and Second streets. This morning Chief Desmond was talking to Saffig in his outer office when a detective remarked the striking resemblance the prisoner had to Czolgosz. Saffig said that he had never seen Czolgosz on any occasion before taken for the assassin. In reply to Chief Desmond's questions he said that he knew Czolgosz and other anarchists. Chief Desmond immediately took him into his private office and questioned him for several hours. Saffig told Chief Desmond that he was in St. Louis on the day President McKinley was shot, and that he was among the crowd that saw the bulletins of the tragedy in front of newspaper offices. He added that Saffig was a seker after notoriety.

"I was on the Monday before the President was killed. I first knew that anything was to happen in anarchist circles," said Saffig. "On that day Frank Harrigan, anarchist, that I had known for some time, called on me at my place. He asked me to meet him at the Michele saloon, in this city. I did not know then why I was to meet him, but I went. He had with him a man named Czolgosz, who was to be the assassin. He asked me to get a bottle of liquor, and he and I drank until we were both drunk, but what I drank affected me most."

Harrigan told me that he wanted me to go to Buffalo with him. He said that there was a man to be killed, a prominent man. I asked him who it was. He told me to wait and he would see. I finally consented to go with him. We left St. Louis Tuesday and got into Buffalo Wednesday evening. Harrigan gave me \$20 and paid my way there, and gave me a return ticket to St. Louis.

"When we got to Buffalo we went to a boarding-house. I do not remember the name of the proprietor nor the street where it was located. The man was arrested after the President was shot. "When we got into the boarding-house we saw Czolgosz. I knew him, having met him in Chicago several years ago. Czolgosz told me that he intended to kill the President. He said he had gone to Niagara Falls with that end in view, but had failed. He was to make another attempt, and he wanted me to be his partner. He asked me if I could see that there was a weapon in his hand. I said that I could not.

"The next day, Friday, I got up about 10 o'clock. Czolgosz told me that was the day that the killing was to take place. He asked me to be a handkerchief around his hand. I did so, and he placed a revolver in my pocket. He asked me if I could see that there was a weapon in his hand. I said that I could not.

"I was to go with him to the Temple of Music. He told me that he had not been on the ground when the shooting took place. He gave me \$20 as I was going home. I did not take a train for St. Louis for fear of being detained. I tramped it part of the way and beat my way on trains. It took me four days to get back. Saffig is 24 years of age, and says he was born in Cologne. He left his country when he was 10 years old. He has lived in many cities in the United States. He was present at a meeting of anarchists at Paterson, N. J., in 1898, when the assassination of King Humbert of Italy was planned. Saffig said that Harrigan presided over that meeting, and that Saffig was employed by Harrigan to write letters to German anarchists over the country.

When Chief Desmond returned to his office this afternoon Saffig was confronted with Thomas Pettit, the waiter, who stated positively that Saffig was in St. Louis on the day of President McKinley's assassination. Saffig, despite Pettit's positive statement to the contrary, said he was in Buffalo on the day in question.

Saffig told a representative of the Associated Press that he first met Czolgosz in Chicago. He said he had met Czolgosz once lived in New York, at 4th West Twenty-sixth street. The prisoner would not tell where or when he met Czolgosz in Chicago. Asked if he knew Emma Goldman, Saffig said he had never met her, but had heard her speak in Paterson, N. J., in June, 1898, and elsewhere. As far as he knew, the prisoner said, he was not known to the Goldman woman.

Saffig, the police say, served a term in the workhouse for stealing a book, and secured his release in August. Two days later he was taken from the Union station to the City Hospital suffering from internal injuries received in a fall from a Baltimore and Ohio train at Carlisle, Ill. Chief Desmond said he will hold Saffig until he is satisfied beyond a doubt that his story is true.

Henry Schneider, proprietor of the restaurant where Pettit was employed as a waiter, later this afternoon corroborated the statement made by Pettit that Saffig was in St. Louis September 6.

The story of the confession was withdrawn from late editions of the Post-Dispatch. The impression prevailing that Saffig's brain had been affected by the fall from the railroad train.

Mrs. McKinley is improving.

CANTON, O., Sept. 24.—Friends and relatives of the President are hopeful of a substantial foundation for their hopes this evening. Dr. Rixey tonight stated that there is any change it is in the way of improvement.

Steps the Cough and Works of the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

EMMA GOLDMAN

with that premeditation and design, these shots were fired, then the defendant is guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree. You must consider all this evidence that the people have submitted to you. You must consider it fairly and without prejudice. You are the sole judges of facts in this case.

"The jurors must find him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. You may ask what is a reasonable doubt. While a great deal has been written and said on the definition of 'reasonable doubt,' in this case it means that the jurors are bound to sift, compare and examine all the evidence, and if in their minds there is any doubt as to the defendant's guilt, they are bound to acquit the defendant. If there is no doubt in your mind, then you are bound to bring in a verdict of conviction. I am very glad that you are ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"It is proper that I should define the crime of murder in the first and second degree. It is not necessary for me to discuss the question of manslaughter in the second degree in this case. I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

"I am ready to go out and commit a crime, because some other man has committed one, as is guilty as the latter, and his act is as reprehensible as mine."

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Justice White began his charge to the jury at 3:21. He arose and stepped to the side of the bench nearest the jury box. He said:

"Gentlemen of the jury: In this case the defendant has acknowledged his guilt. Such an acknowledgment, in such circumstances, cannot go to the jury or to the court. The law requires that the defendant charged with such a crime must be tried. The law says that all the facts must be observed and reviewed by you. The law guarantees that the defendant shall have a fair trial by 12 men impartial and fair, capable of taking the testimony of the trial and giving it thorough consideration. If, when all the circumstances of the case are considered by you, there still exists in your minds a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, you cannot find this man guilty. The people have submitted evidence tending to show that this man committed this crime; they have given evidence tending to show that it was premeditated. If you are satisfied that there was design and premeditation, and if, in accordance

"The entrance of germs into the parts may have been one of the causes. The very low state of vitality may have been one cause. The action of the pancreatic juice may have been one; undoubtedly it contributed to it."

"In speaking of the entrance of germs Dr. Mann said that this could be prevented in a measure by care in the operation."

"The President was not in a very good physical condition, was he?" asked the attorney.

"He was somewhat weakened by hard work, and by the air and conditions of that kind," replied the doctor.

"You think that had something to do with the result?"

"You agree with the other physicians that the pancreas was not injured by the ball?"

"Near as could be determined that organ was not injured by the ball, but it was injured in some way, possibly by concussion. Once the organ is injured the pancreatic juice can pass through the glands and attack other portions of the tissues."

"The only attribute of that organ is to aid digestion?"

On redirect examination by Mr. Penney, Dr. Mann was asked if there was anything known to medical science that could have saved the President's life.

"No," was the reply without hesitation.

Exposition Officials Testified.

Louis L. Babcock, who was in charge of the ceremonies in the Temple of Music on the day of the shooting, followed by Mr. Mann. He gave details of the arrangements made for the reception and described the position of the President and points of entrance and exit from the Temple of Music, and told where he stood when the fatal shots were fired.

"I heard two shots. I immediately turned to the left. I saw the President standing still, and he was deadly pale. In front of him was a group of men, bearing the prisoner to the floor."

"Did you recognize any of the men in the group?"

"I recognized the artilleryman and two secret service men. They threw the prisoner to the floor in a second. I did not recognize the man who took the pistol away from the prisoner. The hall was at once cleared."

"What became of the prisoner then?"

"He was surrounded by detectives and secret service men. There was some confusion as to who had the right to take the prisoner, but that was quickly settled, and he was taken to a side room and later to police headquarters."

THE PRISONER'S CONFESSION.

Mr. Penney and the Assistant District Attorney had some conversation, and the prisoner, in reply to questions, stated that he believed in the President. He believed it to be his duty. He understood the position in which he had placed himself, and was willing to take his fate. Czolgosz said he had gone to the falls on the previous day with the intention of shooting the President, but was unable to carry his intention out. He came to Buffalo and got in line with the

people at the Temple of Music. The defendant told how he concealed his weapon; how he kept his hand concealed in his pocket while waiting to reach the President's side. When he reached a point in front of the President he fired. If he had not been stopped, he said, he would have fired more shots.

"Did he say anything about planning to kill the President on any other occasion," asked District Attorney Penney.

"He said he had been watching the President for three or four years for a favorable opportunity of shooting."

"Did he give any reason for wishing to kill the President?"

"Yes, he said that he did not believe in the present form of government or in any of the institutions in it. He said he had for several years studied the doctrine of anarchy. He believed in no government, no marriage regulations and no church, or some time, but they talked nonsense and he would not continue there."

"He said he did not believe in the church or state," asked Mr. Penney.

"Yes, he said he believed in free love. He gave the names of several papers he had read, four of them, and he mentioned one known as Free Society."

"He mentioned several places where he had been and where he had heard these subjects discussed," asked Mr. Penney.

"Yes, he said he lived in Cleveland and that before he came into Buffalo he had been in Chicago. He said he had been influenced by the teachings of Emma Goldman and another woman living in Cleveland, whose name he does not recall."

Mr. Titus then again took the witness in hand.

"What were the prisoner's actions while you were questioning him?" he asked.

"He answered all questions positively and directly."

"Did he appear to be in any mental excitement?"

"He seemed to be disturbed, but not mentally."

"Did he hesitate about answering questions at all?"

"He did at first; he answered with doubt at first; he answered with a question. He seemed to take a lively interest in what was going on," continued Mr. Quackenbush.

He made a brief statement for publication, and he wrote the following:

"I killed President McKinley because I done my duty. I don't believe one man should have so much service to other men should have none. This statement he signed. Afterward he made a statement of two hours' duration. At times he volunteered information, and beyond a responsive answer, he said he had acted entirely alone; planned the crime, carried it out alone and was willing to take the responsibility."

Doctors

Consult your doctor. If he says, "Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough," then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows Leave it with him. We are leaving. Physicians have been our friends for 60 years.

"For five years I suffered with bronchitis. A few weeks ago I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and only two bottles entirely cured me."

Daniel B. Lipps, Alts., W. Va. Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. No. 25, 21/6.

and charged the jury. Judge White showed great emotion when he spoke of the life of President McKinley. He explained to the jury the different degrees of murder.

The jury retired to consider the evidence at 3:51.

After the jury had retired the scene in the courtroom became dramatic. In the extreme rear of the courtroom, somewhat forgotten and the spectators stood up and many walked about the room and engaged in conversation. The guards about the assassin were doubled. Chief of Detectives Cusack and two of his men taking positions just back of Czolgosz's chair. Other men were posted in the room and many plain-clothes men were seen mingling among the crowd surging about the room, closely watching everyone whose face was not familiar to them.

There was no disposition to crowd about the prisoner, although the object of everyone seemed to be in a position to command a full view of his face.

Czolgosz had been seated in his chair all afternoon, his hands clasped in his arms of the chair and his head bent forward and a little to the left. The room was not warm, but he frequently took his handkerchief from his pocket and mopped the perspiration from his forehead and cheeks. At no time during the presence of the jury did he open his eyes or lift his head or seem to know that he was the object of interest of several hundred men and women. Every time the door was opened he was turned in that direction, the evident thought in every mind being that the jury would only take a few minutes to agree on a verdict.

It was 4:55 when the clerk rapped for order and the jury filed into the room. The clerk read their names, each jury member responding "present." The jury was seated at 5 o'clock. This was the last of the trial. The jurors did not sit down.

Addressing them, Justice White said: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," responded Foreman Wendt. "What is your verdict?"

"That the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree."

There was a moment of silence and then a murmur arose from the lips of the crowd. It ended there. There was no display of emotion. Justice White's voice could be clearly heard in every part of the room when he thanked the jurors for their work and allowed them to go until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Court was at once adjourned.

Before adjournment Judge White announced that he would pronounce sentence upon the prisoner at 10 o'clock on Tuesday at 2 o'clock. This was at the suggestion of the District Attorney.

Czolgosz was immediately handcuffed and hurried from the courtroom and buried in the first of the basement, and through the tunnel under the city to the jail. He seemed in no way affected by the result of the trial.

Czolgosz Family at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—Czolgosz's father, his brother Waldock and his sister, arrived from Cleveland this afternoon and went alone to the police headquarters. Justice White said that he did not send for the prisoner's family, and that he did not know of any reason why they should come, except to see the assassin. He said that he would not allow a mission before the sentence of death is pronounced. The father, brother and sister were put through a rigid examination tonight by Assistant Attorney Frederick Hitt. For an hour and a half they were under a searching fire of questions which resulted in the information that they knew nothing about the assassin's plan, that they came from Cleveland to visit their own name and, if possible, to aid the authorities to secure from the prisoner some reason for his assassination.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

The best liver medicine. A vegetable cure for liver ills, biliousness, indigestion, constipation, malaria.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Liver Ills.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life.

J. Fairleigh, Platte Canon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Library Association of Portland

SEVENTH AND STARK STREETS

Hours—From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., except Sundays and holidays.

29,000 VOLUMES \$5.00 A YEAR

250 PERIODICALS \$1.50 A QUARTER

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS \$1.00 A YEAR

"TO SAVE TIME IS TO LENGTHEN LIFE."

DO YOU VALUE LIFE? THEN USE PAROL